



Knowledge, evidence
and learning for
development

Emerging Issues Paper: Social impacts and responses related to COVID-19 in low- and middle-income countries

Key Findings

Rohwerder, B. (2020). *Social impacts and responses related to COVID-19 in low- and middle-income countries*. K4D Emerging Issues Report. Institute of Development Studies

12 October, 2020

Contents

- Introduction
 - Poverty and vulnerability
 - Social policy: Focusing on vulnerable groups
 - Gender equality
 - Social protection
 - Empowerment and accountability
 - Overall summary of recommended responses
 - References
-

Introduction

COVID-19 and responses to it have triggered a global crisis that extends beyond health impacts to all aspects of life.

The impacts are harshest for those groups who were already marginalised and excluded before the crisis, and pre-existing inequalities are being exacerbated and deepened.

This presentation highlights the key findings of an Emerging Issues paper looking at the emerging evidence of the social impacts of COVID-19 and the response in low- and middle-income countries, structured around the five social development technical competencies.

The evidence available is a mixture of quantitative and qualitative research of the situation on the ground and predictions based on various models. The literature available also includes policy papers based on experience with previous epidemics and work being carried out in the relevant areas prior to the outbreak of COVID-19.

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN LOW- & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

POOR AND NEAR POOR AT RISK OF EXTREME POVERTY

Up to **395 million more**
will fall into extreme
poverty in 2020



Poverty and vulnerability impacts

Increased poverty:

- The global economic shock and steep recessions are causing potentially hundreds of millions to fall (back) into poverty (World Bank, 2020a; Hazard, 2020; Sumner et al., 2020).
 - Many of those who escaped extreme poverty in recent years are still vulnerable to falling back into it, and many live very close to the poverty line in urban and rural areas, with little ability to withstand the economic shock of **COVID-19** (World Bank, 2020a; Sumner et al., 2020; Rahman et al., 2020; Wylde et al., 2020).
-

Poverty and vulnerability impacts

Extreme poverty (USD 1.90 poverty line) estimates :

- range from 71 million to 395 million more people falling into extreme poverty, most of whom are in Sub-Saharan Africa (Mahler et al., 2020; Sumner et al., 2020).

USD 3.30 poverty line estimates:

- range from 176 million to 576 million more people falling into poverty, most of whom are in South Asia (Mahler et al., 2020; Sumner et al., 2020).
-

Poverty and vulnerability impacts

Loss of life and livelihoods

- Poor people and marginalised communities have been the hardest hit in terms of vulnerability to the virus and its economic consequences (Alston, 2020; UN, 2020a).
 - Measures taken in response to epidemics can have severe consequences for people's livelihoods, incomes, and access to food and essential services, especially for poorer people, women, and those in the informal sector, and they may turn to negative coping mechanisms (UNAIDS, 2020; UN Women, 2020c; Global Protection Cluster, 2020; Hazard, 2020).
-

Poverty and vulnerability impacts

Ethiopia: 55% of household's income reduced or disappeared – survey of 3,249 households (Wieser et al., 2020)

Kenya: 84% complete or partial loss of income – survey of five informal settlements (Population Council, 2020)

Bangladesh: income drop of 75% in urban slums and 62% in rural areas – survey of 5,471 households (Rahman et al., 2020)

Nepal: 3 in 10 lost some income – survey of 4,416 households (Regmi et al., 2020)

Jordan: 56.8% lost entire income – survey of 12,083 respondents (UNDP, 2020)

Iraq: 89% of internally displaced persons lost employment or livelihoods (Global Protection Cluster, 2020)

Senegal: 86.8% income was below average – survey of 1,023 people (Le Nestour et al., 2020)

Poverty and vulnerability impacts

Increased food insecurity and reduced spending on essentials

- The number of people facing acute food insecurity could double to more than 260 million in 2020, with serious consequences for health (World Bank, 2020a; UN, 2020d).
 - Women are more likely than men to suffer from food insecurity and to forgo spending on other essentials (Population Council, 2020).
-

Preparedness, response/mitigation, resilience and recovery measures

- Balance virus containment and risks to people's livelihoods (World Bank, 2020b; Jones, S., et al., 2020; Dercerf et al., 2020).
 - Make the protection and creation of jobs and incomes of the most vulnerable workers central to the recovery effort (UN, 2020d; World Bank, 2020b; Cochran et al., 2020).
 - Maintain essential food and nutrition services, and provide support to cover financial obligations for basic utilities and rent, etc. (UN, 2020d; Cochran et al., 2020; Staab et al., 2020).
 - Evidence from past crises shows that expansionary fiscal and social protection responses have helped to reduce poverty, while austerity measures have had detrimental impacts (Tirivayi et al., 2020).
-

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN LOW- & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

MARGINALISED GROUPS MOST AFFECTED

Existing inequalities
have been exposed and
worsened by COVID-19



Social policy impacts: Focusing on vulnerable groups

Existing inequalities have been exposed and worsened, with those already marginalised and vulnerable the most affected by COVID-19, either directly or indirectly through the responses to it (UNAIDS, 2020; UN, 2020d).

Increased stigmatisation

- COVID-19 has resulted in the stigmatisation of those affected by COVID-19 (survivors and their families and healthcare workers) and those who become associated with it (generally already vulnerable and marginalised social groups, such as ethnic and religious minorities) (IFRC et al., 2020; UNESCO, 2020).
 - This stigmatisation has led to discriminatory behaviour, social exclusion, economic marginalisation, and violence, as well as further restrictions on access to essential support and services (UNAIDS, 2020; Bishop, 2020).
-

Social policy impacts: Focusing on vulnerable groups

People with disabilities' increased vulnerability

People with disabilities are especially at risk of catching and dying from COVID-19, and the crisis response has exacerbated the barriers they face and disproportionately exposed them to loss of income, food insecurity, and violence (HI, 2020; Goyal et al., 2020; Webster, 2020; i2i, 2020).

Older people's increased vulnerability

Older people are very vulnerable to dying of COVID-19, and the responses have often neglected them and left them isolated, impoverished, and not receiving the care and support they had before (UN, 2020c).

Social policy impacts: Focusing on vulnerable groups

Children's increased vulnerability

Children, especially children from marginalised and excluded groups, are severely affected during the COVID-19 pandemic by school closures, protection risks (including violence, female genital mutilation, child marriage, child labour), lack of routine healthcare, malnutrition, and poverty; jeopardising their development (Hazard, 2020; Wieser et al., 2020).

Young people's increased vulnerability

Many young people risk being left behind in education, economic opportunities, and health and wellbeing, due to the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 response (UNDESA, 2020b; Jones, N., et al., 2002b; Farheen Ria et al., 2020; Hamad et al., 2020).

Social policy impacts: Focusing on vulnerable groups

- Globally, over 1 billion students and youth are affected by school and university closures due to the COVID-19 outbreak (UNESCO, n.d.).
 - Up to 86 million more children could be pushed into household poverty (UNICEF, 2020b).
 - Up to 85 million more girls and boys worldwide are likely to be exposed to physical, sexual and/or emotional violence over the next three months as a result of COVID-19 quarantines (World Vision, 2020).
-

Social policy impacts: Focusing on vulnerable groups

Informal workers' increased vulnerability

- 1.6 billion informal workers are at risk of losing their livelihoods as a result of COVID-19 restrictions (ILO, 2020a).
 - Many have little or no access to social protection to protect them from the economic shock (Devereux et al., 2020; UN, 2020d).
 - They are vulnerable to catching COVID-19 due to the conditions they live and work in (WIEGO, 2020).
-

Social policy impacts: Focusing on vulnerable groups

Migrants' increased vulnerability

- Migrant workers are more exposed to the loss of employment and wages during the economic crisis caused by COVID-19, and those in irregular positions often have limited or no access to social protection (UN, 2020b).
- Families depending on their remittances are also hit hard by the loss of migrant workers' wages (UN, 2020b; Wiesner et al., 2020).

Forcibly displaced population's increased vulnerability

- Refugees and internally displaced persons are at risk of catching COVID-19 due to their living conditions. Many have lost their livelihoods in the informal sector, and protection risks and rights violations are also a concern (Hazard, 2020; UN, 2020b; Kebede et al., 2020).
-

Social policy impacts: Focusing on vulnerable groups

Racial and ethnic minorities' increased vulnerability

- Racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately dying of COVID-19 as a result of structural inequalities, and are facing increased abuse and discrimination, loss of livelihoods, and lack of access to education (Bachelet, 2020b; OHCHR, 2020b).

Indigenous groups' increased vulnerability

- Indigenous groups risk loss of both life and livelihoods due to their exclusion and reliance on the informal sector (UNDESA, 2020a; OHCHR, 2020).
-

Social policy impacts: Focusing on vulnerable groups

LGBTQI people's increased vulnerability

- COVID-19 has amplified the violence, exclusion, and deprivation already experienced by LGBTQI people across the world (Bishop, 2020; Edgell et al., 2020).

Prisoners' increased vulnerability

- Prisoners in overcrowded prisons are particularly vulnerable to disease outbreaks, and the loss of visitors due to COVID-19 precautions negatively affects their mental health (UNAIDS, 2020; PRI, 2020).
-

Preparedness, response/mitigation, resilience and recovery measures

- Analyse who is marginalised and at risk, and collect, analyse and monitor disaggregated data (UNFPA, 2020; HI, 2020).
 - Combat and prevent the creation of stigmatising views or attitudes (UNAIDS, 2020).
 - Ensure that COVID-19 responses are inclusive, especially of groups that are particularly affected (UN, 2020b; HI, 2020).
 - Responses should be human rights based and involve the groups most affected in the decision-making, governance, and monitoring of the response (UNAIDS, 2020; UN, 2020b).
 - In the long term, countries need to invest in protecting health, economic, and social rights as key defences against global epidemics and their fallout (UNAIDS, 2020; UN, 2020a).
-

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN LOW- & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

WOMEN & GIRLS MOST AFFECTED

COVID-19 has the potential to reverse decades of progress in their development and rights



Gender equality impacts

Reversal in gender equality progress

- COVID-19 has the potential to reverse progress in women's and girls' development and rights, and decades of progress towards gender equality and women's economic empowerment (UNFPA, 2020; Grown & Sanchez-Paramo, 2020; Rafaeli & Hutchinson, 2020).
-

Gender equality impacts

Increase in gender-based violence

- Reports in almost every country worldwide indicate big increases in gender-based violence since the outbreak of COVID-19 and the measures taken to contain it (UN Women, 2020a).
 - 31 million additional cases of gender-based violence can be expected to occur if lockdowns continue for at least 6 months (UNFPA, 2020).
 - Access to gender-based violence services is constrained by the lockdowns, social distancing, and the diversion of resources (UNFPA, 2020; Klugman, 2020).
 - There is a risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in the response to COVID-19, especially for those already disadvantaged in their communities (SRSH, 2020; Peterman et al., 2020; Global Protection Cluster, 2020).
-

Gender equality impacts

Increase in cases of female genital mutilation

- School closures, financial insecurity, and disruption to programmes to prevent female genital mutilation may result in an additional 2 million cases over the next decade that could have been averted (UNFPA, 2020; Reuters, 2020; Hodal, 2020).

Increase in cases of child marriage

- An additional 13 million child marriages may take place between 2020 and 2030 that could otherwise have been avoided, including possibly at least 4 million more in the next two years, as a result of school closures, financial insecurity, breakdowns in social networks, and unintended pregnancies (Girls Not Brides, 2020; World Vision, 2020; UNFPA, 2020; Global Protection Cluster, 2020).
-

Gender equality impacts

Reduced access to sexual and reproductive health services

- Women and girls are finding it increasingly difficult to access lifesaving sexual and reproductive services, as services are sidelined, resources are diverted, health workers lack personal protective equipment, and women can't travel to clinics or stay away for fear of contracting COVID-19 (UNFPA, 2020; Haegeman & Vlahakis, 2020; Klugman, 2020; Rafaeli & Hutchinson, 2020; IPPF, 2020; Church et al., 2020).
 - Safe abortion services are at particular risk during the pandemic, with COVID-19 being used as a deliberate opportunity to push for a roll back of women's sexual and reproductive health rights (Mijatović, 2020; Skinner, 2020).
-

Gender equality impacts

A 10% service disruption in sexual and reproductive health services is estimated to lead to:

- an additional 15 million unintended pregnancies,
 - 28,000 maternal deaths,
 - 168,000 additional newborn deaths, and
 - 3.3 million unsafe abortions leading to an additional 1,000 maternal deaths (Riley et al., 2020).
-

Gender equality impacts

Reduced female labour force participation

- Women are more vulnerable to losing their livelihoods due to their greater representation in sectors worst affected by the crisis, including the informal sector (ILO, 2020b; UN Women, 2020c; UNFPA, 2020; Cochran et al., 2020; BRAC, 2020).
 - The dip in women's labour force participation and economic activity compared to men is likely to be prolonged (Klugman, 2020).
 - Economic hardship can lead to risky behaviour, including transactional sex (Rafaeli & Hutchinson, 2020; Global Protection Cluster, 2020).
 - 70% of frontline health and social care workers are women, increasing their exposure to the virus and to challenging work conditions, including attacks against them (Hazard, 2020; Rafaeli & Hutchinson, 2020; Amnesty International, 2020).
-

Gender equality impacts

Reduced access to education for girls

- Gender inequality in education is likely to worsen as a result of school closures, with girls less likely to return, having less access to online learning due to the digital gender divide and needing to spend more time on care duties during school closures than boys (Rafaeli & Hutchinson, 2020; Haegeman & Vlahakis, 2020; Girls Not Brides, 2020).
-

Gender equality impacts

Increased care burden

- Women's and girls' care burden has increased as a result of COVID-19, due to caring for the sick, the disruption to childcare arrangements, increased responsibilities caring for older and household members with disabilities, and socially ascribed, gendered domestic responsibilities made more difficult by COVID-19 and the response (Hazard, 2020; Klugman, 2020; Nazneen & Araujo, 2020).
 - This can push them out of the workforce/education (Staab et al., 2020; Haegeman and Vlahakis, 2020).
 - In some contexts, men and boys are becoming more involved in domestic tasks and childcare during lockdown, although still to a lesser extent than women (UN Women, 2020c).
-

Gender equality impacts

Lack of women's participation in official response

- Despite their frontline work and the impact that COVID-19 and the response to it has on women, there has not been enough involvement of women in official COVID-19 response planning and decision-making, leading to responses that fail to account for the disproportionate impact the crisis has on them (Fuhrman & Rhodes, 2020; Freizer, 2020).
 - Countries where women are at the helm have been praised for their inclusive and effective COVID-19 response efforts, although evidence is still emerging (Freizer, 2020).
 - Women's groups have been active in responding to the crisis in their communities, although their regular functions have been challenged by lockdowns, social distancing, and funding constraints (De Hoop et al., 2020; Freizer, 2020).
-

Preparedness, response/mitigation, resilience and recovery measures

- Centre response and recovery on human rights and gender analysis, paying particular attention to marginalised and excluded women and girls (Rafaeli & Hutchinson, 2020; Haegeman & Vlahakis, 2020).
 - Gather gender-disaggregated data (Haegeman & Vlahakis, 2020).
 - Enable and have women's representation in decision-making bodies of the responses at every level (Fuhrman & Rhodes, 2020; Freizer, 2020; De Hoop et al., 2020).
 - Ensure the continuity of gender-based violence services and efforts to prevent harmful practices through continued support and adaption (Nazneen & Araujo, 2020; UN Women, 2020b; UNFPA, 2020; Klugman, 2020; Hazard, 2020; SHRH, 2020b).
-

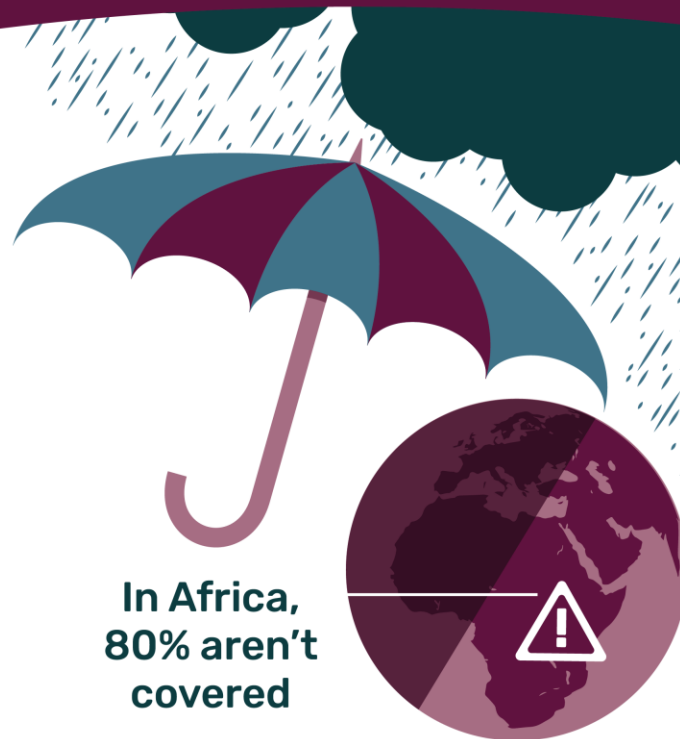
Preparedness, response/mitigation, resilience and recovery measures

- Maintain essential health services delivery, including sexual and reproductive health services, through adaptations and women's participation (Nazneen & Araujo, 2020; Leung et al., 2020; UNFPA, 2020; Church et al., 2020).
 - Make economic recovery programmes gender sensitive and targeted to the hardest-hit sectors that employ a large share of women and to women-led enterprises and businesses (Nazneen and Araujo, 2020; Cochran et al., 2020; Staab et al., 2020).
 - Promote flexible work arrangements, the expansion of social protection to those with care responsibilities, the provision of childcare, and greater sharing of unpaid care and domestic work (Cochran et al., 2020; Staab et al. 2020).
-

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN LOW- & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

NO SOCIAL PROTECTION

55% of the world have
no or inadequate social
protection to protect
from COVID-19 shocks



In Africa,
80% aren't
covered

Social protection impacts

Exacerbation of existing vulnerabilities and gaps in social protection

- Lack of access to social protection contributes to people's vulnerabilities to the impacts and economic shocks posed by COVID-19 and the response (Hazard, 2020; Devereux et al., 2020).
- Around 55% of the world's population have no or inadequate social protection, especially in Africa, where 80% aren't covered, and amongst informal sector workers, part-time workers, temporary workers, and self-employed workers (ILO & UNICEF, 2020b; Lind et al., 2020; World Bank, 2020b; ILO, 2020b).

Counties that have strong and effective social protection systems are better prepared to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 (ILO, 2020b; UN, 2020d; Dafuleya, 2020).

Social protection immediate response

Coverage of new and expanded measures – as of 12 June

- 195 countries have planned, introduced, or adapted 1,024 social protection measures in response to COVID-19 by temporarily expanding the numbers eligible, topping up existing payments, creating new benefits, or combinations thereof (Gentilini et al., 2020).
 - Some new programmes are including previously excluded groups, such as informal workers (Staab et al., 2020).
 - Not all countries have been able to respond in this way, with Africa having the lowest levels of coverage at 2% for cash and 5% for cash and in-kind combined, and many of the most fragile countries having no measures in place (Gentilini et al., 2020).
-

Social protection immediate response

New and expanded social protection measures

- Most of the social protection responses to COVID-19 so far are in the form of social assistance, mainly consisting of cash transfers, followed by support for financial obligations and in-kind food/voucher schemes, and are often of short duration and uncoordinated in their targeting (Gentilini et al., 2020).
- Other responses include new and expanded social insurance and labour market programmes (Gentilini et al., 2020).

Attempts at universal social protection

- Some countries' expanded social protection programmes are almost universal, but their implementation has been marred by issues with state capacity (Seekings, 2020; Dadap-Cantal et al., 2020).
-

Social protection response/resilience/recovery

Humanitarian–social protection linkages

- In some fragile and conflict affected states, humanitarian assistance could be linked to social protection systems, although differences in their approach can make this challenging (Lind et al., 2020; Harvey et al., 2020; Wylde et al., 2020).

Preparing for the future

- COVID-19 is likely to remain around and therefore the social protection response needs to consider both immediate needs and building firm foundations for comprehensive social protection systems, with the aim of building back better (Lind et al., 2020).
-

Social protection response/resilience/recovery

Long-term response

- Building back better will involve creating links with complementary public goods and services; designing inclusive social protection systems to ensure the inclusion of the most poor and vulnerable; finding ways to adequately finance social protection systems; establishing strong accountability mechanisms; and building administrative capacity (Lind et al., 2020; Tirivayi et al., 2020; ILO, 2020b, 2020c).

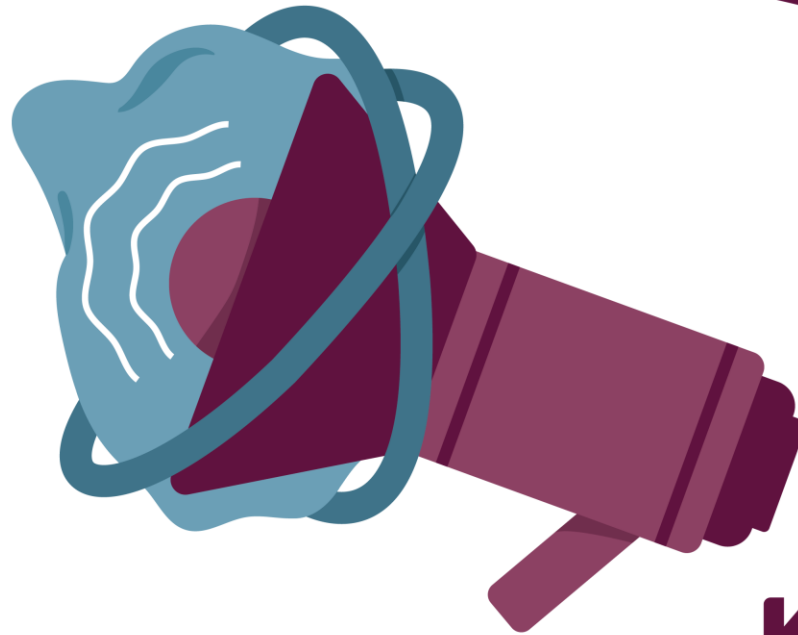
Aim for universal social protection

- In the long term, universal social protection would offer the opportunity to protect people against the impact of containment measures of a possible resurgence of COVID-19 and future pandemics (Lind et al., 2020; ILO, 2020b, 2020c; World Bank, 2020b).
-

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN LOW- & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

MARGINALISED VOICES NOT HEARD

The spaces in which
marginalised groups can
be heard are being closed



Empowerment and accountability impacts

Closing civic space

- The public health threat posed by COVID-19 has effectively encouraged a further closure of civic space, especially by governments already inclined to limit it (Barendsen et al., 2020; Brechenmacher et al., 2020).
 - Lockdowns and physical distancing measures have affected people's ability to meet, organise, and advocate, and civil society organisations are struggling to survive, having lost important sources of funding (Brechenmacher et al., 2020).
-

Empowerment and accountability impacts

Human rights violations and politically driven agendas

- Some emergency laws and responses to the pandemic have not been proportionate and compliant with human rights standards (Barendsen et al., 2020; Youngs & Panchulidze, 2020; Edgell et al., 2020).
- There is a concern that some governments are using the pandemic as a pretext to push their own political agendas and adopt repressive measures, particularly around women's rights and sexual and reproductive health, and to silence their opponents (Barendsen et al., 2020; UN, 2020a; Skinner, 2020; Youngs & Panchulidze, 2020; Bachelet, 2020).

Stigmatisation and deliberate marginalisation

- The responses of some governments have caused stigmatisation, and in some cases deliberate marginalisation, of certain groups, including LGBTQ people and other minorities, especially religious and ethnic minorities (UNAIDS, 2020; Edgell et al., 2020; Youngs & Panchulidze, 2020).
-

Empowerment and accountability impacts

Limiting of transparency and accountability

- COVID-19 has disrupted the regular functioning of state institutions and the way in which they interact with people, which has contributed to limiting transparency and accountability (UNDESA, 2020c).

Limiting of access to information

- Some government actions have limited access to information (either unintentionally or deliberately), while others have engaged in disinformation campaigns (Barendsen et al., 2020; Article 19, 2020; UNDESA, 2020c).
 - Certain groups, including women and people with disabilities, are disadvantaged by various barriers in terms of accessing information (UN Women, 2020c; Goyal et al., 2020).
-

Empowerment and accountability impacts

Increased digital surveillance

- There are concerns about increasing digital surveillance in the response, which may be used to constrain civic space (Barendsen et al., 2020; Youngs & Panchulidze, 2020).

Opportunities for corruption

- Emergency responses and economic stimulus packages create greater opportunities for fraud and corruption due to the bypassing of accountability and oversight procedures (UNDESA, 2020c; Youngs & Panchulidze, 2020).
-

Empowerment and accountability impacts

Opportunities for civil society

- The pandemic has also created new opportunities for civil society, with new forms of protest and activism, and the provision of assistance to communities where the official response has not adequately met people's needs (Barendsen et al., 2020; Youngs & Panchulidze, 2020; Brechenmacher et al., 2020).
 - This could strengthen their legitimacy and counter negative narratives spread by some governments about civil society organisations' lack of local accountability and authenticity (Brechenmacher et al., 2020).
-

Preparedness, response/mitigation, resilience and recovery measures

- Ensure transparency through the active provision and communication of information and take steps to counter false information (UNDESA, 2020c).
 - Challenge restrictions on access to information (UNDESA, 2020c; UNAIDS, 2020; Barendsen et al., 2020).
 - Use legislative and judicial oversight, internal and external auditors, and civil society to mitigate the opportunities for corruption in the COVID-19 response (UNDESA, 2020c; UNAIDS, 2020).
 - Ensure affected populations receive relevant and timely information; participate in decisions that affect their lives; and have access to trusted feedback mechanisms, to ensure the COVID-19 response is accountable to them (UNICEF, 2020a; UNHCR, 2020).
 - Adapt opportunities for participation, engagement, and representation (UNDESA, 2020c; UNAIDS, 2020).
 - Provide support to strengthen civil society (Brechenmacher et al., 2020).
-

Overall summary of recommended responses

Overall, the literature reviewed suggests that responses to the COVID-19 pandemic should:

- Analyse who is marginalised and at risk from the different impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and make protection of the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable a priority (UNFPA, 2020; HI, 2020; UN, 2020d; World Bank, 2020b; Cochran et al., 2020).
 - Collect, analyse and monitor disaggregated data (UNFPA, 2020; HI, 2020; Haegeman & Vlahakis, 2020).
 - Ensure responses are human-rights based and inclusive of those most affected, including their representation in the decision-making, governance, and monitoring of the response (UN, 2020b; HI, 2020; UNAIDS, 2020; Rafaeli & Hutchinson, 2020; Haegeman & Vlahakis, 2020; Fuhrman & Rhodes, 2020; Freizer, 2020; De Hoop et al., 2020; UNDESA, 2020c).
 - Combat stigmatisation and marginalisation in the response (UNAIDS, 2020).
-

Overall recommendations summary cont.

- Expand social protection programmes and include previously excluded groups, such as informal workers (Gentilini et al., 2020; Staab et al., 2020; Seekings, 2020; Dadap-Cantal et al., 2020).
 - Maintain essential food, violence prevention, and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and provide support to cover financial obligations for things like basic utilities and rent (UN, 2020d; Cochran et al., 2020; Staab et al., 2020; Nazneen and Araujo, 2020; UN Women, 2020b; UNFPA, 2020; Klugman, 2020; Hazard, 2020; SHRH, 2020; Leung et al., 2020; Church et al., 2020).
 - Promote flexible work arrangements, the provision of care, and sharing of unpaid care and domestic work, to reduce women's unpaid care burden (Cochran et al., 2020; Staab et al. 2020).
 - **In the long-term**, universal social protection and protection of health, economic, and social rights are critical in mitigating the impacts of global pandemics and their fallout (Lind et al., 2020; ILO, 2020b, 2020c; World Bank, 2020b; UNAIDS, 2020; UN, 2020a).
-



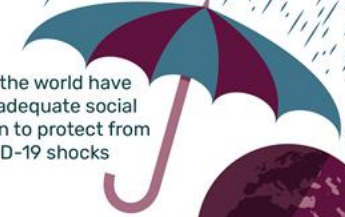
MARGINALISED VOICES NOT HEARD

The spaces in which marginalised groups can be heard are being closed



NO SOCIAL PROTECTION

55% of the world have no or inadequate social protection to protect from COVID-19 shocks



In Africa, 80% aren't covered



LACK OF DATA EXACERBATING EXCLUSION

Lack of disaggregated data contributes to further the exclusion of those most affected



Older people

Informal workers

Migrants

People with disabilities

Forcibly displaced persons

LGBTQI people

Children

Young people

MARGINALISED GROUPS MOST AFFECTED

Existing inequalities have been exposed and worsened by COVID-19

SOCIAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN LOW- & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES



POOR AND NEAR POOR AT RISK OF EXTREME POVERTY

Up to **395 million more** will fall into extreme poverty in 2020

GENDER EQUALITY



WOMEN & GIRLS MOST AFFECTED

COVID-19 has the potential to reverse decades of progress in their development and rights

RECOMMENDED RESPONSES

- **Analyse who is marginalised** and at risk of the different impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and make protection of the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable a priority
- **Collect, analyse** and monitor disaggregated data
- **Ensure responses are human-rights based and inclusive** of those most affected, including their participation in the decision-making, governance and monitoring of the response
- **Reduce women's unpaid care burden** by promoting flexible work arrangements, the provision of care, and sharing of unpaid care and domestic work
- **Expand social protection programmes** and include previously excluded groups, such as informal workers
- **Combat stigmatisation** and marginalisation in the response
- **Maintain essential food and health services**, including sexual and reproductive health services, and provide support to cover financial obligations for things like basic utilities and rent

In the long-term, universal social protection and protection of health, economic, and social rights are the best defence against global pandemics and their fallout.

For more information see: Rohwerder, B. (2020). *Social Impacts and responses related to COVID-19 in low- and middle-income countries*. K4D Emerging Issues Report. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.

References

Alston, P. (2020). *The parlous state of poverty eradication. Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights*. Human Rights Council. <https://chrgj.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Alston-Poverty-Report-FINAL.pdf>

Amnesty International. (2020). *Exposed, silenced, attacked: Failures to protect health and essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic*. Amnesty International. <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/POL4025722020ENGLISH.PDF>

Article 19. (2020). *Ensuring the public's right to know in the COVID-19 pandemic*. Article 19. https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Ensuring-the-Publics-Right-to-Know-in-the-Covid-19-Pandemic_Final-13.05.20.pdf

Bachelet, M. (2020a). *COVID-19: Exceptional measures should not be cover for human rights abuses and violations*. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25828&LangID=E>

Bachelet, M. (2020b). *Disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on racial and ethnic minorities needs to be urgently addressed*. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25916&LangID=E>

References

Barendsen, W., Dargiewicz, A., Buyse, A., & van der Borgh, C. (2020). *Bibliography on Covid-19 and Civic Space*. Utrecht University.

https://documentcloud.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aascds%3AUS%3Aa8a49de1-c5fd-40f6-b1c0-172e27060fc1&x_api_client_id=shared_recipient&x_api_client_location=view#pageNum=1

Bishop, A. (2020). *Vulnerability amplified: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on LGBTIQ people* OutRight Action International.

https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/COVIDsReportDesign_FINAL_LR_0.pdf

BRAC. (2020). *Rapid perception survey on COVID-19 awareness and economic impact*. BRAC.

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Final-draft_Rapid-Perception-Survey-on-COVID-19-Awareness-and-Economic-Impact_9-May-2020.pdf

Brechenmacher, S., Carothers, T., & Youngs, R. (2020). *Civil Society and the Coronavirus: Dynamism Despite Disruption*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

https://carnegieendowment.org/files/Brechenmacher_Carothers_Youngs_Civil_Society.pdf

Church, K., Gassner, J., & Elliott, M. (2020). Reproductive health under COVID-19: Challenges of responding in a global crisis. *Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters*, 28(1), 1–3.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/26410397.2020.1773163>

References

Cochran, J., Diallo, B., Qayum, S., & Seth, A. (2020). *Addressing the economic fallout of COVID-19: Pathways and policy options for a gender-responsive recover*. Policy Brief 15. UN Women.

<https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/policy-brief-addressing-the-economic-fallout-of-covid-19-en.pdf?la=en&vs=2834>

Dadap-Cantal, E.L., Fischer, A.M., & Ramos, C.G. (2020). *COVID-19 | Ephemeral universalism in the social protection response to the COVID-19 lockdown in the Philippines*. bIISS blog.

<https://issblog.nl/2020/06/26/covid-19-ephemeral-universalism-in-the-social-protection-response-to-the-covid-19-lockdown-in-the-philippines/>

Dafuleya, G. (2020). Social and emergency assistance ex-ante and during COVID-19 in the SADC region. *International Journal of Community and Social Development*, 2(2), 251–268.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/2516602620936028>

De Hoop, T., Desai, S., Siwach, G., Holla, C., Belyakova, Y., Paul, S., & Singh, R. (2020). *Women's groups and COVID-19: Challenges, engagement, and opportunities*. Evidence Consortium on Women's Group. <https://womensgroupevidence.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/June%201%20COVID%20ECWG%20Final.pdf>

References

Decerf, B., Ferreira, F., Mahler, D.G., & Sterck, O. (2020, 17 June). (Lives or livelihoods? Global estimates of the mortality and poverty costs of COVID-19. *World Bank*.

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/lives-or-livelihoods-global-estimates-mortality-and-poverty-costs-covid-19>

Devereux, S., Lind, J., Roelen, K., Sabates-Wheeler, R. (2020, 7 May). Covid-19 and social protection needs: Who are the most vulnerable? *Institute of Development Studies Opinions*.

<https://www.ids.ac.uk/opinions/covid-19-and-social-protection-needs-who-are-the-most-vulnerable/>

Edgell, A.B., Grahn, S., Lachapelle, J., Lührmann, A., & Maerz, S.F. (2020). *An update on pandemic backsliding: Democracy four months after the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic*.

Policy Brief 24. V-Dem Institute. https://www.v-dem.net/media/filer_public/b9/2e/b92e59da-2a06-4d2e-82a1-b0a8dece4af7/v-dem_policybrief-24_update-pandemic-backsliding_200702.pdf

Farheen Ria, A., Ahmed Raha, S., Rana, S., Roy, P., Aktar, T., Al Mamun, S., Hasan Anik, M., & Alam, F. (2020). *Exploring the impact of Covid-19 on adolescents in urban slums and low-income settlements in Dhaka, Bangladesh*. Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE).

<https://www.gage.odi.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Exploring-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-adolescents-in-urban-slums-in-Dhaka-Bangladesh.pdf>

References

Freizer, S. (2020). *COVID-19 and women's leadership: From an effective response to building back better*. Policy Brief 18. UN Women. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/policy-brief-covid-19-and-womens-leadership-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1120>

Fuhrman, S., & Rhodes, F. (2020). *Where are the women? The conspicuous absence of women in COVID-19 response teams and plans, and why we need them*. CARE. https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/media/k2/attachments/CARE_COVID-19-womens-leadership-report_June-2020.pdf

Gentilini, U., Almenfi, M., Dale, P., Lopez, A.V., Mujica, I.V., Quintana, R., & Zafar, U. (2020). *Social protection and jobs responses to COVID-19: A real-time review of country measures* ("Living paper" version 11, 12 June). World Bank. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/590531592231143435/pdf/Social-Protection-and-Jobs-Responses-to-COVID-19-A-Real-Time-Review-of-Country-Measures-June-12-2020.pdf>

Girls Not Brides. (2020). *COVID-19 and child, early and forced marriage: An agenda for action*. Girls Not Brides. <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/COVID-19-and-child-early-and-forced-marriage.pdf>

References

Global Protection Cluster. (2020). *The coping crisis: The rise of adverse survival strategies*. Situation Report 6. Global Protection Cluster. https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/GPC-SitRep6June-2020_FINAL-3.pdf

Goyal, N., Raghavan, S., & Kothan, K. (2020). *Neglected and forgotten: Women with disabilities during the Covid Crisis in India*. Rising Flame & Sightsavers. https://www.sightsaversindia.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/NeglectedAndForgotten_RFandSS.pdf

Grown, C. & Sanchez-Paramo, C. (2020). The coronavirus is not gender-blind, nor should we be. *World Bank*. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/coronavirus-not-gender-blind-nor-should-we-be>

Haegeman, E. & Vlahakis, M. (2020). *Secondary impacts of COVID-19 on VAWG in Sub-Saharan Africa*. VAWG Helpdesk Research Report No. 308. Violence Against Women (VAWG) Helpdesk. <http://www.sddirect.org.uk/media/1987/vawg-helpdesk-q308-secondary-impacts-of-covid-19-on-vawg-in-ssa.pdf>

Hamad, S., Abu Hamra, E., Diab, R., Abu Hamad, B., Jones, N., & Małachowska, A. (2020). *Exploring the impacts of covid-19 on adolescents in the Gaza Strip*. Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE). <https://www.gage.odi.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Exploring-the-impacts-of-covid-19-on-adolescents-in-the-Gaza-Strip.pdf>

References

Harvey, P., Longhurst, D., Sabates-Wheeler, R., & Slater, R. (2020). Linking social protection and humanitarian cash. *CaLP*. <https://www.calpnetwork.org/blog/linking-social-protection-and-humanitarian-cash/>

Hazard, E. (2020). *Covid-19 impacts on African children: How to protect a generation at risk*. Save the Children, East and Southern Africa Regional Office & Save the Children West and Central Africa Regional Office. https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/17694/pdf/pan_african_policy_paper_8th_june_-_final.pdf

HI. (2020). *COVID-19 in humanitarian contexts: No excuses to leave persons with disabilities behind! Evidence from HI's operations in humanitarian settings*. Humanity & Inclusion. <https://www.coordinationsud.org/wp-content/uploads/Study2020-EN-Disability-in-HA-COVID-final.pdf>

Hodal, K. (2020, 16 June). Why coronavirus has placed millions more girls at risk of FGM. *The Guardian*. <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/jun/16/coronavirus-millions-more-girls-risk-fgm>

i2i. (2020). *Impact of COVID-19 on the lives of people with disabilities: Insight and stories from Bangladesh and Kenya*. Innovation to Inclusion. <http://www.edf-feph.org/sites/default/files/i2i-covid19-survey-accessible.pdf>

References

IFRC, UNICEF & WHO. (2020). *Social stigma associated with COVID-19 - A guide to preventing and addressing social stigma*. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, UNICEF, & World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/covid19-stigma-guide.pdf?sfvrsn=226180f4_2

ILO. (2020a). ILO: *As job losses escalate, nearly half of global workforce at risk of losing livelihoods*. International Labour Organization . https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_743036/lang--en/index.htm

ILO. (2020b). *Social protection responses to the COVID-19 crisis: Country responses and policy considerations*. International Labour Organization. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/wcms_742337.pdf

ILO. (2020c). *Social protection responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in developing countries: Strengthening resilience by building universal social protection*. International Labour Organization. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---soc_sec/documents/publication/wcms_744612.pdf

ILO & UNICEF. (2020). *COVID-19 and child labour: A time of crisis, a time to act*. International Labour Organization & UNICEF. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipecc/documents/publication/wcms_747421.pdf

References

IPPF. (2020). *COVID-19 pandemic cuts access to sexual and reproductive healthcare for women around the world*. International Planned Parenthood Federation. <https://www.ippf.org/news/covid-19-pandemic-cuts-access-sexual-and-reproductive-healthcare-women-around-world>

Jones, N., Gebeyehu, Y., Gezahegne, K., Iyasu, A., Tilahun, K., Workneh, F., & Yadete, W. (2020). *Exploring adolescents' experiences and priorities in Ethiopia under COVID-19*. Gender & Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE). <https://www.gage.odg.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/GAGE-Covid-19-Ethiopia-Young-Peoples-Voices.pdf>

Jones, S., Egger, E-M., & Santos, R. (2020, 20 April). The five criteria low income countries must have in place for lockdowns to work. *The Conversation*. <https://theconversation.com/the-five-criteria-low-income-countries-must-have-in-place-for-lockdowns-to-work-136263>

Kebede, T.A., Stave, S.E., & Kattaa, M. (2020). *Facing double crises: Rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable workers in Jordan*. International Labour Organization. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_743391.pdf

Klugman, J. (2020). *Justice for women amidst COVID-19*. UN Women, IDLO, UNDP, UNODC, World Bank & The Pathfinders. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/justice-for-women-amidst-covid-19-en.pdf?la=en&vs=5442>

References

Le Nestour, A., Mbaye, S., & Moscoviz, L. (2020). *Phone survey on the Covid crisis in Senegal*. (Harvard Dataverse; Version 3) [Data set]. Center for Global Development.

<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/9XE95F#>

Leung, T.Y., Sharmab, P., Adithipyangkulc, P., & Hosied, P. (2020). Gender equity and public health outcomes: The COVID-19 experience. *Journal of Business Research*, 116, 193–198.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.05.031>

Lind, J., Roelen, K., & Sabates-Wheeler, R. (forthcoming, 2020). *Social protection and building back better: A policy paper for Irish Aid*. Institute of Development Studies.

Mahler, D.G., Lakner, C., Aguilar, R.A.C., & Wu, H. (2020, 8 June). *Updated estimates of the impact of COVID-19 on global poverty*. World Bank.

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/updated-estimates-impact-COVID-19-global-poverty>

Mijatović D. (2020, 6 May 2020). COVID-19 and Europe's sexual and reproductive health rights. *OpenDemocracy*, <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/can-europe-make-it/covid-19-and-europes-sexual-and-reproductive-health-rights/>

Nazneen, S., & Araujo, S. (forthcoming, 2020). *Ireland's positioning paper on gender equality*. Institute of Development Studies.

References

OHCHR. (2020a). *COVID-19 and indigenous peoples' rights*. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/OHCHRGuidance_COVID19_IndigenouspeoplesRights.pdf

OHCHR. (2020b). *Racial discrimination in the context of the COVID-19 crisis*. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Racism/COVID-19_and_Racial_Discrimination.pdf

Peterman, A., Potts, A., O'Donnell, M., Thompson, K., Shah, N., Oertelt-Prigione, S., & van Gelder, N. (2020). *Pandemics and violence against women and children*. Working Paper 528. Center for Global Development. <https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/pandemics-and-vawg-april2.pdf>

Population Council. (2020b). *Kenya: COVID-19 perceptions, prevention practices, and impact—Responses from third round of data collection in five Nairobi informal settlements (Kibera, Huruma, Kariobangi, Dandora, and Mathare), COVID-19 research & evaluations*. Population Council.

https://knowledgecommons.popcouncil.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2042&context=departments_sbsr-pgy

References

PRI. (2020). *Coronavirus: Healthcare and human rights of people in prison*. Penal Reform International. <https://cdn.penalreform.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/FINAL-Briefing-Coronavirus.pdf>

Rafaeli, T. & Hutchinson, G. (2020). *The secondary impacts of COVID-19 on Women and Girls in Sub-Saharan Africa*. K4D Helpdesk Report 830. Institute of Development Studies. https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/15408/830_COVID19_girls_and_women_SSA.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Rahman, H.Z., Das, N., Matin, I., Wazed, M.A., Ahmed, S., Jahan, N., & Zillur, U. (2020). *Livelihoods, coping and support during Covid-19 crisis*. Power and Participation Research Council (PPRC) & BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD). <https://bigd.bracu.ac.bd/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/PPRC-BIGD-Final-April-Survey-Report.pdf>

Regmi, R.K., Kohutova, K., & Thapa, S. (2020). *The Impact of COVID-19 on households in Nepal*. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development & United Nations World Food Programme. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/COVID-19%20Impact%20on%20Households%20in%20Nepal_mVAM%20Survey.pdf

Reuters. (2020, 18 May). Huge FGM rise recorded in Somalia during coronavirus lockdown. *The Guardian*. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/18/fgm-risk-in-somalia-heightened-by-coronavirus-crisis>

References

Riley, T., Sully, E., Ahmed, Z., & Biddlecom, A. (2020). Estimates of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sexual and reproductive health in low- and middle-income countries. *International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 46. 73–76.

https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/article_files/4607320.pdf

Seekings, J. (2020). *Bold promises, constrained capacity, stumbling delivery: The expansion of social protection in response to the Covid-19 lockdown in South Africa* (CSSR Working Paper No. 456). University of Cape Town.

http://www.cssr.uct.ac.za/sites/default/files/image_tool/images/256/Publications/WP456Seekings.pdf

Skinner, C. (2020). Covid-19 and new struggles over gender and social justice. *IDS Opinions*.

<https://www.ids.ac.uk/opinions/covid-19-and-new-struggles-over-gender-and-social-justice/>

SRS). (2020). *The impact of epidemics on sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. Evidence Digest*. Safeguarding Resource and Support Hub.

<https://safeguardingsupporthub.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/RSH%20Evidence%20Digest%201-SEAH%20pandemic.pdf>

References

Staab, S., Qayum, S., & Diallo, B. (2020). *COVID-19 and the care economy: Immediate action and structural transformation for a gender-responsive recovery*. Policy Brief 16. UN Women. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/policy-brief-covid-19-and-the-care-economy-en.pdf?la=en&vs=2835>

Sumner, A., Ortiz-Juarez, E., & Hoy, C. (2020). *Precurity and the pandemic: COVID-19 and poverty incidence, intensity, and severity in developing countries*. WIDER Working Paper 2020/77. UNU-WIDER. <https://doi.org/10.35188/UNU-WIDER/2020/834-4>

Tirivayi, N., Richardson, D., Gavrilovic, M., Groppo, V., Kajula, L., Valli, E., & Viola, F. (2020). *A rapid review of economic policy and social protection responses to health and economic crises and their effects on children: Lessons for the COVID-19 pandemic response*. Office of Research – Innocenti Working Paper WP 2020-02. UNICEF. <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/WP2020-02.pdf>

UN. (2020a). *COVID-19 and human rights: We are all in this together*. UN. https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un_policy_brief_on_human_rights_and_covid_23_april_2020.pdf

References

UN. (2020b). *Policy brief: COVID-19 and people on the move*. UN.

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/sg_policy_brief_on_people_on_the_move.pdf

UN. (2020c). *Policy brief: The impact of COVID-19 on older persons*. UN.

<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-05/Policy-Brief-The-Impact-of-COVID-19-on-Older-Persons.pdf>

UN. (2020d). *A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19*. UN.

https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un_framework_report_on_covid-19.pdf

UN Women. (2020a). *Covid-19: Ending violence against women and girls. Key priorities and interventions for effective response and recovery*. UN Women East and Southern Africa.

<https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20africa/images/publications/2020/ending%20violence%20against%20women%20and%20girls%20in%20covid-19%20response.pdf?la=en&vs=1013>

UN Women. (2020b). *COVID-19 and violence against women and girls: Addressing the shadow pandemic*. Policy Brief 17. UN Women. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/policy-brief-covid-19-and-violence-against-women-and-girls-en.pdf?la=en&vs=5842>

References

UN Women. (2020c). Surveys show that COVID-19 has gendered effects in Asia and the Pacific.

UN Women. <https://data.unwomen.org/resources/surveys-show-covid-19-has-gendered-effects-asia-and-pacific>

UNAIDS. (2020). *Rights in the time of COVID-19: Lessons from HIV for an effective, community-led response*. UNAIDS. https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/human-rights-and-covid-19_en.pdf

UNDESA. (2020a). *The impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples*. Policy Brief 70. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/PB_70.pdf

UNDESA. (2020b). *Protecting and mobilizing youth in COVID-19 responses*. Policy Brief 67. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/PB_67.pdf

UNDESA. (2020c). *Resilient institutions in times of crisis: Transparency, accountability and participation at the national level key to effective response to COVID-19*. Policy Brief 74. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/PB_74.pdf

References

- UNDP. (2020). *COVID-19 impact on households in Jordan: A rapid assessment*. UN Development Programme. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/77030.pdf>
- UNESCO. (2020, 25 May). *COVID-19-related discrimination and stigma: A global phenomenon?* <https://en.unesco.org/news/covid-19-related-discrimination-and-stigma-global-phenomenon>
- UNESCO. (n.d.). *Education: From disruption to recovery*. Retrieved August 17, 2020, from <https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse>
- UNFPA. (2020). *Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic UNFPA Global Response Plan, revised June 2020*. United Nations Population Fund. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/UNFPA_Global_Response_Plan_Revised_June_2020_.pdf
- UNHCR. (2020). *Putting people first: UNHCR's accountability to affected people and COVID-19*. UNHCR. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/76278.pdf>
- UNICEF. (2020a). *Accountability to affected population in COVID-19 response*. UNICEF. https://mcusercontent.com/888e8ad28c65af24339239179/files/bfcb4b0e-fb62-42a8-9b38-d3fa78989a25/UNICEF_AAP_Guidance_in_COVID_19_Response_30_March_2020_1_.pdf?utm_source=GWC+Contacts&utm_campaign=78383b8f05-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_04_14_10_09_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_ef935ae5a1-78383b8f05-206292505
-

References

UNICEF. (2020b). *COVID-19: Number of children living in household poverty to soar by up to 86 million by end of year*. <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/covid-19-number-children-living-household-poverty-soar-86-million-end-year>

Webster, L. (2020, 4 July). Coronavirus: Why disabled people are calling for a Covid-19 inquiry. *BBC News*. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-53221435>

WIEGO. (2020). *Impact of public health measures on informal workers livelihoods and health*. Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing. https://www.wiego.org/sites/default/files/resources/file/Impact_on_livelihoods_COVID-19_final_EN_1.pdf

Wieser, C., Ambel, A.A., Bundervoet, T., Haile, A. (2020). *Monitoring COVID-19 impacts on households in Ethiopia*. World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/33824/Results-from-a-High-Frequency-Phone-Survey-of-Households.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y>

World Bank. (2020a). *Global economic prospects, June 2020*. World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1553-9>

World Bank. (2020b). *Protecting people and economies: Integrated policy responses to COVID-19*. World Bank. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/COVID-19%20POLICY%20RESPONSE%20FINAL.pdf>

References

UNICEF. (2020b). *COVID-19: Number of children living in household poverty to soar by up to 86 million by end of year*. <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/covid-19-number-children-living-household-poverty-soar-86-million-end-year>

Webster, L. (2020, 4 July). Coronavirus: Why disabled people are calling for a Covid-19 inquiry. *BBC News*. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-53221435>

WIEGO. (2020). *Impact of public health measures on informal workers livelihoods and health*. Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing. https://www.wiego.org/sites/default/files/resources/file/Impact_on_livelihoods_COVID-19_final_EN_1.pdf

Wieser, C., Ambel, A.A., Bundervoet, T., Haile, A. (2020). *Monitoring COVID-19 impacts on households in Ethiopia*. World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/33824/Results-from-a-High-Frequency-Phone-Survey-of-Households.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y>

World Bank. (2020a). *Global economic prospects, June 2020*. World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1553-9>

World Bank. (2020b). *Protecting people and economies: Integrated policy responses to COVID-19*. World Bank. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/COVID-19%20POLICY%20RESPONSE%20FINAL.pdf>



Knowledge, evidence
and learning for
development

Contact

Email: info@k4d.info

Twitter: [@K4D_info](https://twitter.com/K4D_info)

Website: www.ids.ac.uk/k4d

Copyright

This presentation was prepared for the UK Government's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and its partners in support of pro-poor programmes. Except where otherwise stated, it is licensed for non-commercial purposes under the terms of the [Open Government Licence v3.0](#). K4D cannot be held responsible for errors or any consequences arising from the use of information contained in this presentation. Any views and opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of FCDO, the UK Government, K4D or any other contributing organisation.

© FCDO - Crown copyright 2020

